Mrs. Elizabeth Coxeter, who has just died in England at the age of 102, heard John Wesley preach in her girlhood, and married the merchant who carried out her girlhood, and married the merchant who carried out the remarkable feat of manufacturing wool into cloth and nasking a cost between the hours of sunrise and sun-set. This event occurred at Greenham Mills, Newbury, and the achievement was celebrated by rejoicings in which 5,000 persons participated. The old lady retained her mental faculties until quite recently, and on her 100th birthday she repeated the Old Hundredth Psalm to several members of her family.

Miss Anna Lea, the young American artist whose "Patrician Mother" won such hearty and de-served likings at Philadelphia, is a member of a wealthy Pennsylvania family. Not content to hide a fine talent, she has been painting for several years abroad, and her pictures are always accepted by the Boyal Academy Committees. She is about to paint a full-length portrait of Gen. Dix for our City Hall. After completing the portrait of the Countess of Dufferin she will return to her London studio. A distinguished artist of this city in speaking of Miss Lea's Philadelphia picture said that he was proud of her as an American woman, and that she painted better than any other woman in the country.

Dr. Le Moyne, the owner of the Pennsylvania cremation furnace, is nearly eighty years old, is the father of the Chicago Congressman Le Moyne, and is a man of great learning and wealth. He has endowed a professorship in the Washington and Jefferson College, and expended \$10,000 in founding a town library. His and expended a to your marked, says a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial. Dr. Le Moyne says that the National Hotel poisoning in Washington City, whereby President Buchanan nearly lost his life, first directed his attention to the subject of cremation. The subsequent investigation into the cause of that catastrophe demon-strated that the water used by the hotel was contami-

Mr. Anthony Trollope said the other evening in the course of an address on Reading: "I remem-ber well when I came to London, a lad of 19, to enter a public office to earn my bread, with very little knowledge before me of anything except that I had to earn my bread, that an old relative of mine, a dear old lady, who hread, that an eld relative of mine, a dear old hady, who lived down in the country, wrote to file a letter in which sile said, 'My cear Anthony, when you leave your office always go home, drink to a and read good books.' Now that advice was good so far as it went. Let me tell you that among my friends, among those hearest and dearest to me, among some who are the wisest that I know, I find men and wousen who cannot read. They can take a book, open it, and read a line here and there, or read a whole page as well as I can, or as you can; but still they cannot read. They cannot take a book, sit down with it by their fireade, and be happy."

Oke Bell played at his testimonial concert in

Ole Bull played at his testimonial concert in Boston, Friday night, an original something or other " To the memory of Washington." It was put together in this fashion: Introduction (grave)-Sorrow and Woe (al legro agitato)—Rising against Oppression—Battle ("God Save the King" and "Yankee Doodle" alternately heard) —Honor to the Fallen Heroes (choral)—Reception of the Save the King" and "Yankee Doodle" alternately heard)—Honor to the Fallen Heross (choral)—Reception of the Victorious Federals and March in Honor of Washington—Finale. Mr. Curits Guild and Mr. Hale made speeches at Mr. Bull, and Mr. Bull altewise made a speech, in which he said: "I see here among the apilenes stars of the first magnitude. Why should they address met What am I that I can stand before this address met What am I that I can stand before this address and address such stars as these! I am but an atom of failure in the universe; yet you are all united with me in that failure in that you have indersed me. You belong to me and I belong to you." "Yery noble sentiments!" as good Sir Peter Teazle says. Peter Tenzio says.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Grover and Cronin tried to do too much and did it. If John Morrissey had believed that the

Oregon theft would elect Tilden, would be have declared all bets off! Mr. Hewitt and his brethren have just found out that President Grant can neither be coaxed nor

bullied. Everybody else discovered it long ago. "Mr. Grant is a very obstinate man." The great Tarbox is preparing a speech. He thinks the liberties of the people are in danger and he proposes to sound an alarm. The people showed their ability to take care of themselves when they voted in

November to leave Mr. Tarbox at home. He should meditate on that rebuke and be less demonstrative. The most melancholy spectacle at present is the attempt of the Democratic journals to make the public believe they think the Oregon business elects lilden. They burst out in a spasmodic sort of way with

fings and roosters, but there is an air of hopelessness about them which shows they have really given up the fight. Congressman Dunnell of Minnesota, a statesman who gained a good deal of notoriety during the salary-grab agitation, is said to have Senatorial aspira-Senator Windom is thought to be sure of securing a renomination from the Republican caucus, but Mr. Dunnell hopes to defeat him through a combination of disaffected Republicans and the Democrats. At present his chances of success look very slim.

The Democratic press has been disgracefully backward in recognizing the value of Gov. Grover's services. The editors have chuckled over his trick but have ignored him almost entirely. The first adequate appreciation of his work comes from The Atlanta Constitution in this suggestion: "The Governor of Oregon ought to have a place in Tilden's Cabinei." Grover with a buildozer or two would tone up to about the right level an administration secured by theft.

At last we are told what ails the Democrats. They don't want gore, they don't want a noise, they only want a chance to talk, for The Courser-Journal says: "Nobody wante a fight, and nobody wants any blustering, but it is just as well to have a square-out talk over the matter, to understand each other, and not leave any one under the erroneous impression that the men who east their votes for Tilden are disposed to quiefly yield to fraud usurpation, or force." This should calm the crittor of The World, who is now trying so hard to push Mr. Ben. Bill into a fight.

There was one pretty badly worsted Demoerat in Washington the other day. He was blustering about, declaring that the House would not allow Hayes to be elected if Tilden were not, but would prefer to have the President of the Senate fill the office. An Illinois Republican Congressman quietly remarked that the Illinois Legislature will be in session at that time, and if necessary will elect U. S. Grant to succeed Senator Logan, whose term expires March 3, in order that the Senate might make him President pre tem. The bare possibility of such an event made the Democrat shudder.

Mr. Samuel C. Reid, the St. Louis gentleman who received the remarkable letter from Mr. Charles O'Conor, declaring that the "Republic perished the day that McDowell moved on to Richmond," has written a card acknowledging the gennineness of the document, and saying that its publication was a breach of confidence. He adds: "As the letter was strictly private and never intended for the public, the betrayal of confidence reflecting on me is of far greater injury than the publication of the expression of an opinion which has been en-tertained and reiterated by thousands, and the responsi-bility for which, if there he any, must full to-day on a majority of 300,000 of the American people."

There seems to have been something in the

nature of "buildozing" going on in Virginia during the campaign. A well-known former resident of Cleveland, Ohlo, writes to his father-in-law in that city the following account of a lively personal experience: "I was bearly killed on the night of Oct. 30 in Portsmouth. I had spoken in Oxford Hall with Col. Segur, the candidate for Congress in this district, and others. The meeting broke up about 12 o'clock, and when we reached the sidewalk I was attacked by a crowd of roughs belonging to the Democratic party and beaten with clubs until I was nearly dead, besides being shot at several times, none of the balls hitting me. My head was cut open, my srm disabled, and my back and right leg very bally bruised, and—thanks to a good constitution and a kind Providence—I am getting better, but gain strength very alowly. I have been out of the house but once since I was hurt."

Mr. Ben. Hill and the other eminent Southera Congressmen who are smoothing out the corrugated brows of Mr. Fernando Wood and other fiery and untamed Northern Democrats to keep them from rushing into bloody war, are doing a noble work, but one that is entirely superfluous. There is only one way in which these windy warriors could be made to fight, and that is the expedient Mr. Thackeray records in his famous his-tory of the "Next French Revolution." A regiment of home guards had been drawn up for a charge on the enemy, but they could not be started. A regiment of the line was drawn up just a musket's length behind them, with instructions to place their fixed bayonets between the coat-tails of the home guards. The effect was marvelous. When the command to charge was given, the line regiment started, and a second later the home mand bounded forward feward the enemy with a diability of the started of the second later the home mand bounded forward feward the enemy with a diability of the second later that the home with the second later the home was the second later the home was

Mr. Horace White has written a second letter to The Chicago Tribune on the subject of "Intimida-tion in Politics." In it he says: "There is something albest grotesque in the cheers that are sent up since the decision of Mr. Wells and his Returning Board. Abeit they have a hollow sound, one cannot help asking what they signify and what meaning they carry to the breasts of intelligent citizens unbiased by the thought or expectation of official preferment. The questions such as are asking themselves everywhere are these: Is the American plan of representative government coming to mend! Has universal suffrage proved a failure! Is it decreed in the book of fate that the Centennial of our hallon shall inaugurate its dissolution and decay! Was nation shall inaugurate its dissolution and decay? Was the Union in as great danger when Lee was marching on Seltysburg as it is to-day? If I were an enemy to the

Union; if I desired to see its flag torn to shreds, its hone trailed in the dust, and its name blotted out, I should olce at what has been done in Louisiana and pray that the action of Mr. Wells's Returning Board might receive the sanction and support of a national party organiza-tion. For with that precedent established, with that lie thrust into the delicate and many-wheeled machinery of ion. For with that precedent established, with that lies brust into the delicate and many-wheeled machinery of ur Government, I should feel sure of its early destruction. In place of public discussions and the other time-bounded processes of ascertaining the popular will, we hould soon have only the competition of rival returning oards and hostile affidavits."

Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court seems to have unbounded confidence in the Demo-eratic capacity and disposition for mischief. He said to a correspondent of The Chicago Times last week that he thought there was grave danger to be apprehended, and that the country would be fortunate if it escapes a shock which may shake its institutions more severely than did the recent civil war. When asked upon what he based his fears, he said : "On the evident tendency of the Democrats to make mischief. They mean mischief. action in the House on the opening day shows plainly that it is their intention to place Tilden in power no mat ter what may be the cost. The people may be led astray to-day as easily as they were 15 years ago. Communities are govered more by the impulse given their senti ments by men who lead public opinion than by common sense. The Democrats mean Tilden or mischief. lieve it is the intention to force the election into the House at all hazards. I think that Tilden's past career indicates that he would resort to anything to earry his point and attain his ambition. He has been edu cated in a political school in which it is taught as a cardinal doctrine that everything is fair in politics as in war. I simply mean that Gov. Tilden is an orthodox Democrat, and that he therefore thinks that the end to be attained will justify any means that may be taken to attain it. I think that Hayes will receive a majority of one in the Electoral College and that the vote will be counted by the President of the Senate, and that Hayes will be declared elected. I certainly think the Democrats of the House meditate counting the electoral vote, it Hayes is declared by the President of the Senate to have a majority of the electoral votes cast, so that they will, no matter what may be the result, declare Tilden elected." war. I simply mean that Gov. Tilden is an orthodox

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Kemper of Virginia, in his message to the General Assembly on Thursday, stated that the State debt amounted to \$33,000,160 73. Not a dollar of it, according to the Governor, was contracted during or since the war. The debt is less than one-tenth of the assessed values in the State.

The feud between the freshmen and sophonores of Brown University calls forth this editorial comment from The London News : "The ways of students in the American universities are not in the least as our ways. These thines are a mystery, and till the freshmen come over with a cane and rush in England— they might do it at Lord's—we do not expect to under-stand the game."

An old man was charged with stealing a horse, at the Special Sessions, Eallston, N. Y., last Tuesday, and was sentenced to two and a half years in the State Prison. The Judge, touched with compassion, addressed a few kind words to him, suggesting that a portion of the sentence could be remitted if his friends and family would come forward and testify as to his previous good character. There was a gleam of hope in the old man's face, but it soon faded away. He shook his head, and in a trembling voice replied that he would rather suffer the entire penalty than to allow his friends to know how deep was the disgrace that had fallen upon him.

"The Broiled Baron" is the sensational title which the Western press invents to cover the recent little eeremony at Washington, Penu. The incineration of the emains of the late Baron de Palm last week was witnessed by a large number of newspaper correspondents, and the exchange table is now overloaded with extrava-cant and sensational accounts of the performance, files-trated in some instances with wretched wood cuts of the traced in some instances with winder the course that of the former and the corpse. It is safe to say that public interest in the incineration cooled long before the retort. An eccentric gentleman's dying wisnes ought to be regarded by his executors, as a matter of course; but the substitution of incineration for burial does not entitle him to such extended advertising.

An extraordinary railway crime is described in the latest flies of the London papers. In a train running between Liverpool and Chester there were in one compartment three persons—an artist and two laborers father and son named Hotmes. Soon after the train passed Runcorn, the younger Holmes drew out a knife and attempted to cut the artist's throat. The latter thought that money was wanted, and gave him his purse, containing about £8. This the man threw out of the window, and a watch that was offered him shared the window, and a watch that was offered him shared the same fate. In the struggle the artist received knife wounds in the neck and face. He and the father endeavored to overpower the young man, but they found it impossible. The assailant attempted to get through the window, and eventually succeeded, after bitting the artist's right thumb off and mjuring one of his fingers. At this time the train was near Frodsham, and the signal being against it, it had to draw up, and young Holmes fell from the carriage into the six-foot way just as the train was stopping. He had buried his wife on the previous Sunday and had been drinking to excess.

The issue of the Previous database in the The issue of the Presidential election in the

United States is being watched with intense easerness in England. The London Times has had special cable dispatches on the subject nearly every day, and the varying phases of the contest have been discussed very intelligently by nearly all the prominent papers. The omplicated and rusty machinery of the electoral system does not commend itself to English critics. The Spectator (Nov. 25) makes this suggestion: "The official trustees of elections in each State should be made in some way dent of party and unpanishable by local zeal or prejudice-should, that is, be agents of the only nonpartiasn body in the Union, the Supreme Court. We have been driven to this even in England, and it is far more necessary in America. In this country the final authority as to the fairness of an election, the only person who can order a bailot to be unsealed, is a judge, and in this country no single election hands over the Adminin this country has also instruction to a party for a term of years."

The Saturday Review insists that a legislative conflict is imminent. It says: "The votes are counted by the President of the Senate in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and it was formerly held that neither the of Congress, and it was formerly held that neither the Senate nor the House had power to interfere. Recent precedents point rather to a coördinate power of both House to reject doubtful votes. If the Republican candidate is returned, the House of Representatives will probably reject the votes of Florida and Louisiana, if not of South Carolina; but it is understood that the Senate will dispute the competency of the House to meddle with the returns; ambit is difficult to foresee the result of such a collaion between the two branches of the Legislature. A claimant to the Presidency to whom either the Senate or the House refused recognition could bardly assume the powers of the office. The Similard evidently expects the use of armed force, which, it says, will give a shock to the Constitution such as it may mover recover from, and will endanger the peace of the country and not improbably the existence of the lines. The Times says the Democrats are practically powerloss. The Leonomiat is confident that the country is not going to the "bow-wows." It says: "No doubt the South will be very much more deeply discontented if Mr. Hayes be chosen than the North will be if Mr. Tilden be chosen, and the disappointment in the first case will be unfortunate and may lead even to mischief. But it is hardly possible for serious and permanent political mischief to befall a people so soberminded and so keen as the Americans. Whatever mischief results from this unfortunate chapter of accidents, the good sense of the American people will, before long, we do not doubt, find the means to remedy. Theirs' is not a country in which, as the saying is, "the worst comes to the worst." If we may be excused for the apparent bull, in the United States the worst is very apt to come to the botter." senate nor the House had power to interfere. Recent

## LARGE FIRE AT BURLINGTON, N. J.

TWENTY DWEILINGS DESTROYED-THE LOSS OVER \$170,000.

Burlington, N. J., Dec. 10 .- At about 2 o'clock this morning an incendiary fire was started in the stable of Edward Riggs, in the rear of the railroad depot. in this place. Seventeen valuable horses were burned, involving a loss of \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$3,000. The high wind carried the sparks to th roof of the Bloomfield mansion, which was destroyed, to-gether with two houses on Library-st. From this point the flames spread to a frame building on York-st., and crossing the street ignited Burns's grocery store. Twenty dwel-lings were here destroyed, involving a loss of \$150,000, only partially covered by insurance. The occupants lost nearly everything. Great destitution prevails and up-ward of 50 families are homeless. Subscription lists for the relief of the sufferers have been opened. Mrs. Rogers, residing on Broad-st., died from fright occasioned by the

# RECENT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Troy Times, Dec. 8.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE was never conducted with more ability than it is at the present time. As a newspaper we do not know its superior. Its editorial discussions are fresh, incisive and instructive. In the past we have often disagreed with The Tribune politically. But it is due to that journal to say that its course during the late Presidential campaign, and the excellent judgment, judicial fairness, and consummate ability with which it has treated the subsequent political complications and issues growing out of the closeness of the vote as between the Presidential candidates, have contributed largely toward fortifying and strengthening the Republican party in allits just claims before the American poople, and the Thibune's Independence has certainly been powerfully asserted in behalf of Republican integrity, and its riaging articles in support of justice, law, and an honest ballot have told with no little effect not only upon the Republican mind, but upon the intelligence of the whole country.

#### WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS LAID ASIDE FOR POLITICS. THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION-THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME IN

CONGRESS. President Grant stated to a reporter on Saturday that he did not order Gen. Ruger to station troops in the South Carolina Capitol and did not promise Wallace to recognize the Democratic House; he gave a brief account of the call of Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Randolph. The President intimated that Hampton's rifle clubs make the presence of troops necessary in South Carolina; he said that State was carried by fraud, and that he would trust the rebels rather than their Northern allies. The Republican programme in Congress is now made out. It contemplates making such a disclosure by means of the investigations as to prove the moral as well as legal right of Gov. Hayes to be President. The proposed mendment to the Constitution is beginning to be thought of doubtful propriety.

# GEN. GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHAMBERLAIN—THE RIFLE CLUBS—IMPEACHMENT—MR. HEWITI'S CALL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- President Grant, in the

course of a long and free conversation to-day with a representative of the New-York Associated Press, said that he recently received a dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain to the effect that it was currently reported in Columbia that, in an interview with Representative Hewitt of New-York a week ago, the President had remarked that when 63 members of the South Carolina House of Representatives, holding certificates from the Secretary of State, should convene, he would recognize them as the legal House. The President said that he had telegraphed to Gov. Chamberlain, in reply, that the report was untrue. The President says he had a free and agreeable conversation with Mr. Hewitt, in which he said that in his judgment not less than 63 members were eligible to organize the House and transact business, including the determination of the qualification of its members. This was the view he then held; but it was mercly a private opinion and he might be wrong. In this connection produced a note addressed to him by Mr. Hewitt dated "House of Representatives, Dec. 6," as follows:

To the President:

I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third member, holding a certificate from the Secretary of State, has been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized in accordance with the requirements of law as stated by you.

On the same day Mr. Hewitt sent another note to the President, as follows:

If have just received a later dispatch saying that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment and declared the House presided over by W. H. Wallace to be the legally constituted House of Representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not Speake-, or in any respect an officer of the legislative body. The President said that he did not think, after his

free conversation with Mr. Hewitt, that the latter would make use of what he said for the purpose of defeating the party which the President represented. When Mr. Hewitt and Senator Randolph called on him several days ago, he informed Mr. Hewitt of the contents of the dispatch he had received from Gov. Chamberlain and the reply he had made, and intimated to Mr. Hewitt that he thought his confidence had been abused. Mr. Hewitt denied that he had sent to Columbia such a dispatch as that mentioned. Senator Randolph then produced a dispatch from Gen. Hampton, in which he said if the President would recognize the Wallace House, and withdraw the troops, he would do everything possible to preserve the peace. The President remarked that he looked upon this as a piece of impertinence on the part of Gen. Hampton in telling him what to do; that the sending of troops to South Carolina was in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain, the danger there being too formidable for the authorities of the State to control; that organized rifle clubs representing Gen. Hampten were in the City of Columbia, and that if the Federal troops should b withdrawn there would be peace, but it would be the rest of death. Senator Randolph then explained that the President should not think that Gen. Hampton sought to advise what to do, and that the dis patch which was shown to the President was a reply to one that Senator Randolph had sent to Gen. Hampton. The President said he had never instructed Gen. Ruger to place troops in the State House, but that was the way Gen. Ruger understood his orders; the troops were in South Carolina in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain to suppress insurrection too formidable for him to control, and had it not been for these troops Gov. Chamberlain would be a refugee to-day, as Gov. Ames now is from Mississippi.

The President said, in the course of conversation, that he looked on the situa say the least; a good deal of bad temper has been shown on the Democratic side, and many are acting unreasonable; they seem to fear that he is doing what is right, and are abusing everybody for not yielding to their views; this struck him as strange, considering the scenes through which we have passed; Gov. Hayes represents the party which in the late election carried all except four of the States which furnished the means for suppressing the rebellion; Gov. Tilden carried all except three of those which sought to destroy the Union. In allusion to frauds he said the majority for Gov. Tilden in the city of New-York was larger than his total majority in the entire State in 1874, and in that city there is much crime and a larger number of men who have little interest either in the State or in the Republic; frauds were committed in the States of New-Jersey and Connecticut; in those of the Southern States which gave Gov. Tilden a majority many voters balloted more than once, yet nobody claims that Tilden did not carry those States; the same party that perpetrated frauds in some of the Southern States for Tilden complain of frauds in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina: but if there had been no frauds in Mississippt, North Carolina, and Arkansas, these States would have gone for Hayes and Wheeler. The President justified the exclusion of Laurens and Edgefield counties from the South Carolina returns on the grounds that Georgians voted frequently in those counties and cast more votes than the legitimate

Democratic voters. Much talk, he said, has been made about the us of troops; but considering the number of lives sacrificed and the many political murders in the South, it is necessary to afford the required protection. The President says all is quiet in the South as far as can be ascertained; as far as he can he will protect every one from violence; all past steps to this end have been duly considered.

In reply to a remark that it seemed as if the Democrats had abandoned the idea of impeaching him, the President said he would advise them not to attempt it, for it might bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread on the record; he would rather trust rebels than their Northern allies, and he tried to say as much in his annual message; he did not receive reports from all of the departments in time, and therefore was obliged to leave out of his message many subjects to which he would otherwise have alluded. He said he would answer the House resolution, and inform the House why he sent troops to the South. Among other things, the President stated that there are new 600 or 800 troops in Washington; if there should be any necessity for more, he will order them hither; we should have peace, if we have to fight for it; some days he receives five or six letters threatening assassination, but he pays no attention to them; a crazy man once followed him six months, threatening to take his life, and this person was, he believed, placed in the insane asylum; when he first came to the Executive Mansion, the President found a military guard there, but he immediately caused it to be withdrawn and sent into harracks. The President said he has an abiding faith in the people; we have had one rebellion, and he does not believe the people are anxious for another; he thought some way would be found out of our present troubles. jects to which he would otherwise have alluded.

#### \* REGULAR WORK RETARDED. NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE TO BE DONE UNTIL A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

House or the other gets launched into a debate which it is not willing to cut off, it is probable that there will be a long holiday recess. Everybody takes it for granted that no business of importance will be transacted unless the Presidential question approaches a settlement, and it seems to be pretty well understood that little, if anything, will be attempted by either party in this direction until these reports of the committees are in. Prominent Democrats assert that nothing whatever will be done with the appropriation bills beyond perhaps preparing them in committee until after the count of the electoral votes on the 16th of February. If any way should be found of making Gov. Tilden President, they say the bills will then be rushed through one after the other under a suspension of the rules if necessary. If Gov. Hayes should be counted in, their present disposition is not to pass the bills at all.

FINAL STEPS OF THE ELECTION. REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME IN CONGRESS-INVESTIGA-TION, THE COUNT, THE INAUGURATION-A COM-ING DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The Republican pro-

gramme in relation to the Presidency is now pretty

distinctly outlined. Republicans hold that Gov.

Hayes has 185 electoral votes cast by electors duly appointed according to the forms of law in their several States and properly certified to by State executive authority. The Oregon affair gives them no trouble. Acknowledging that the Democrat, Cronin, was de facto an elector as far as the Governor's certificate could make him one, they claim that his action created a vacancy which the other two electors had a right to fill. Having, therefore, 185 votes, the Republicans see no reason why they should accept any proposal from their opponents for a compromise. The proper way out of the difficulty. they say, is to inaugurate the candidate who has a majority of the electoral votes according to the returns. No other would be either constitutional or reasonable. Recognizing the fact, however, that there is a doubt in the public mind as to the real resuit, they will occupy the time until the 16th of February in demonstrating that Gov. Hayes has a moral as well as a legal right to the office. The Republican members who have gone South with the House committees will get what testimony they can on their side of the question, and prepare strong minority reports, A minority is always hampered in getting at facts that work against the conclusions desired to be reached by the majority of a committee, and the Senate will therefore dispatch sub-committees of its Privileges and Elections Committee South, on each of which there will be a majority of Republican members. About the 1st of February there will be a large batch of reports to both Houses, backed up by a mass of testimony which, however, nobody probably will read. The Democratic reports will maintain that the facts show that Gov. Tilden carried the three disputed Southern States and was swindled out of their votes by rascally returning boards. The Republican reports will assert that Gov. Hayes carried all those States on a fair and legal count, and was defrauded

of the States of Mississippi and North Carolina. The day fer opening and counting the electoral votes will find the public mind divided just about as it is now, but not in as combative a mood, and much more ready to acquiesce in a result reached through the forms of law. For the purpose of witnessing the count, the two Houses will meet in the Senate Chamber. Formerly that was the customary place of meeting on such occasions, but of late years, owing to the greater capacity of the Hall of Representatives, the custom has been changed. The old time custom will now be restored, because the Senate will insist upon it, and as the President of the Senate has the custody of the returns, the propriety of the House coming to the Senate Chamber cannot be gaussiid. There are grave reasons why the Senate should not put itself in the power of the House, which need not now be more than hinted at, Especial care will be taken to preserve strict order in the galleries of the Senate Chamber during the count. It is probable that only persons having cards of admission from the Sergeant-at-arms will be allowed to enter, because the crowd seeking entrance will exceed by a hun-dredfold the capacity of the galleries. The Smate having maintained by an overwhelming majority, including a majority of the Democratic Senators, that the 22d Joint Rule is abrogated, the presiding officer will rule that nothing is in order except to open the certificates and count the votes He will permit no debate and entertain no motions. If the House Democrats still insist on the privilege of throwing out the returns from one or more States, and withdraw, under the leadership of Speaker Randall, to carry out such a project, they of them apprehend. They will be admovished as they depart that the proceeding is wholly unconstitutional and will not interfere with the completion of the count. The count will go on, and the result will show that Rutherford B. Hayes is Presi-

dent of the United States.

Over two weeks will clapse between the counting of the votes and inauguration day. The Republican programms does not, of course, contemplate any nostile movement on the part of the Democrats during that period. A special session of the Senate to begin on the 4th or 5th of March, will be called by President Grant before his term expires, to confirm President Hayes's Cabinet and other appointments. The new Executive, with the support of that body, will take immediate possession of the Government in all its branches, If the Democratic House refuses to make appropriations during the present session, an extra session of the new Congress will be called. It will not be assembled, however, as many suppose, immediately after the 4th of March. Some date after the New-Hampshire election will be fixed upon. The appropriations will unquestionably be made before the end of the fiscal year.

As for the Democratic programme: thus far with all the caucuses and the many private consultations of their leading politicians the Democrats have discovered no way to prevent the working out to the designed result. They are held as in a vise by the Constitution and the forms of law. There is no way of escape except by a resort to revolution, and if they should seek success by the dreadful expedi-ent of a civil war the odds they know would be heavily against them. At present they are dis-posed to take only the sensible course of appealing to public opinion. Their political committee will in a day or two issue an address to the people, urging them to assemble in mass meetings without distinction of party, and assert Gov. Tilden's right to administer the Government. For some time it has been apparent to those who have looked at the situation calmly that this would be the last resort of the defeated party. They have a hope that the people will manifest indignation at their call, and that such a storm of denunciation will sweep down upon the Republican leaders as will make them abandon their vantage ground and consent to a compromise.

METHOD OF COUNTING THE VOTE. PROBABLY NOT PRACTICABLE TO CHANGE THE SYS-TEM THIS WINTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Among Republicans the opinion seems to prevail that it will not be practicable to change the method of counting the electoral vote in time to make any new system apply to the present emergency. It is argued that the time is too short to pass a joint resolution through the two Houses and secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The Supreme Court, the tribunal to which both the McCrary and Edmunds resolutions contemplate transferring the duty of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election, would not, it is stated, undertake to decide en a matter of such importance with less than a fortnight for preparation and argument. It would, therefore, be necessary to have the proposed constitutional amendment in force by Feb. 1. If both parties WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The investigating committees are not expected to return from the South before the second week in January, and unless one lost of the Legislatures will be in session early in Fifty-fourth-st, is acknowledged by The Transuse.

January, and others could be called together. But it is doubtful if such a unanimity could be secured. Already there are prominent jurists in both parties who present very serious objections to converting the Supreme Court into the arbiter of national politics.

### A DAY'S VACATION IN CONGRESS.

THE SCATTERING ON SATURDAY-A METROPOLITAN TALKS OF RAISING 100,000 MEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

the political situation. Neither Senate nor House

was in session on Saturday, and a large number of Congressmen, living within a day's journey of Washington, took advantage of the opportunity to go home. Most of the leading Democratic politicians went over to New-York on Friday night and Saturday morning in company with Messrs. Hewitt, Ely, Cox, and other members of the city delegation, for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Tilden. They will return to-morrow morning, and if their party chief has decided upon any change of policy the new programme will undoubtedly be developed this week. The talk in Democratic circles continues to be conciliatory as far as the Southern members are concerned, and somewhat aggressive and threatenening among the Northern Representatives. It is very rare, however, to find a man of any consequence who makes a definite threat of a disturbance as a means of righting the supposed grievances of his party. Among these exceptional cases is a leading New-York politician, who would probably not like to see his name in print in connection with remarks he made on Saturday to a number of his friends. He said that he should advise all the banking institutions in his city that held Government bonds to get rid of them as soon as possible, and that in case it was necessary to support Gov. Tilden's claims by a resort to arms he could himself raise 100,000 men in the metropolis. It is a noticeable fact that the politicians who talk about raising armies and beginning war belong to the class who took good care not to come within reach of bullets during the

#### NO TIME FOR THE SILVER QUESTION. CONDITION OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK-POLITICS

INTERFERING - LEGISLATION THAT WILL BE

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. Washington, Dec. 10.-The Silver Commison, which held sessions in New-York during the Summer months and adjourned on the 24th of last month. expected to resume its meetings in this city some days ago, but the Presidential excitement has interfered with their work, and will probably continue to do so through-out the greater part of the present session. On reassembling some additional testimony bearing upon the subject of a bi-metallic currency will be taken before the report is prepared. Among other distinguished writers on M. Ceruschi of Paris, the author of several recent essays on bi-metallic currency, is expected to appear before the commission for examination. As to the character of the forthcoming report, very little is as yet definitely known. Senator Jones, its chairman, desires to have it a very learned and ciaborate document, one which will commend the attention of writers on financial subjects and practical men not only in this country but throughout

The opinions of the members of the commission on the sublect of bi-metallic currency are no secret. Jones and Bogy and Representatives Wiliard and Bland and Mr. Groesheck favor the restoration of a double metallic standard in our currency, while Senator Boutwell, Representative Gibson, and Prof. Bowen are opposed to it. Mesers. Jones, Bogy, and Bland are extreme in their views, not having changed their opinions since the last session of Congress. Messrs. Willard and Groesbeck, while favoring a double standard, are opposed to radical measures in its introduction and main nance. If the Presidential controversy leaves any time for the consideration of the sliver question, Senator Jones and offices who agree with him hope to get some liver measure through Congress this session. The House Committee on Mines and Mining, of which Mr. Bland is irman, has already agreed to report a bill introduced last Jane by Judge Kelley, providing for the coining of the standard silver dollar of 'the United States, and restoring its legal tender quality. Such a bill as this could obably be easily pushed through the House, as every vote taken on the subject last session showed a large ma jority in favor of a double standard, but it is doubtful if the Senate can be brought to the support of so extreme

## RAILROAD TRICKERY IN CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Much interest is felt here over the resent movement in Congress to compel the Union Pacific to pro rate with the Burlington and Missouri Railroad from Kearney. It is believed that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, one of the richest and most powerful railroad corporations of the West, are behind the present movement, and in case of success have promised to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at Platsmeuth, 16 miles south of here, and make its through line that way justend of via Council Bintfs and Omaha, as at present.

The movement therefore, if successful, will seriously

dure both this city and Council Bluffs, and it will prob ally transfer about \$1,000,000 annually from the coffers of the Union Pacific to those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. This question, as embodied in the present efore Congress, was pressed for approval on the iast Republican Convention, which met at Lincoln last Fail. The convention, instead of sanctioning it, adopted a plank in the platform requiring the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri to pro rate on the local products of Nebraska, and also requiring the Burlington and Missouri to pro rate with the Atchinson and Ne-braska and the St. Joseph and Denver Railronds, which, it accurs, the former corporation had always refused to do.

It is well known here that Mr. Crounse lost his renomination principally from his advocacy of the present bill before the last Congress. His present instructions, as expressed in the platform of the last Republican Convention, are to favor such legislation as I have indicated, viz. To require the two reads to provate on the local products of the State, and to require the Burlington and Missouri Enlired to provate with the Atchison and Nebraska, and the St. Joseph and Denver.

Omaha, Dec. 8, 1876.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PROBABILITIES. For New-England and Middle States, snow, ith south-cest to south-west winds, slowly rusing tempera-re, and falling barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

# Morning. Noon. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



The diagram shows the barometelest variations in this city by teaths of inches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of thus for the 2s hours preceding milinight. The central horizontal line marks 30 inches hight of the barometer. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.]

The upper diagram shows the last portion of the decline in pressure which preceded the gale of Saturday and the equally rapid barometric rise which fol-lowed. The continued rise yesterday morning indicated a coming snow-storm; before midnight (when snowfall began) there was a new decline of the curve. Temperature, though near freezing point, has risen considerably since Saturday's extreme cold.

For this city and vicinity, snowy and somewhat warmer weather may be expected to-day. There is scarcely any prospect of clearing to-morrow.

AID FOR A DISTRESSED FAMILY.

LEFT HER HOME.—On the night of January 5, a girl about seventeen years old, but looks older; about five feet five inches in hight; weighs about one hundred and five pounds; rather long face; high cheek bones; dark, bluish-gray eyes; light yellow hair; fair skin. Dressed in dark clothes, blue waterproof cloak, dark hat trimmed with black velvet. Name, Ellen Dare. Any person giving information, by means of which the girl may be found, living or dead, to Gabriel Pixsby, "The Pines," Riverside, Conn., will receive twenty-five dollars reward. See No. 478 of N. Y. Fireside Companion.

A negro held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to knock her on the head with an ax. The darkey, observing the man's eyes, in some alarm inquired, "You gwine to hit whar you look?" "Yes." "Den," said Cuffee, "hold dis cow yourself." Washington, Dec. 10.-There is nothing new in

Don't spend your money foolishly in trifles, because that will infallibly lead you to be foolish in larger expenditures. For instance, in the matter of toilet soaps by purchasing B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap you get absolutely the finest that can be manufactured and the most economical; for it goes much arriber than the ordinary scented soaps, that come to us with pretentions labels, and are really but whited sepulchers.

#### LATEST SHIP NEWS

[For other Ship News see Seventh Page.,
ARRIVED......Sunday, Dec. 10,
Steamship Geo. W. Clyde. Ingram, Charleston, with mass,
and pass, to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Nerfelk, with make. and pass, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Morgan City, Reed, New-Orieans Dec. 4, with
make. and pass, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

SAILED.

Steamships America, for Bremen; The Queen for Liverpool; Hindoo, for Hull; Whittington, for Liverpool. SAILED BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND,
Schrs. Kate McKimon and Thetis, for Haifax; Elia Cutton
for St. John. N. B.; M. J. Laughton, Lille Wells, and Sea
Nymoh, for Boston. for St. John. N. B.; M. J. Laughton, Lall Nymph, for Boston. WIND-Sunsot, moderate; W.; clear.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The brig Whittaker remains ashore Wood Emp Bar.

DISASTER.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The bark Eather, from Cardiff for Havana, put into Queenstown with her decks swept and sails and bul-

VOREIGN PORTS.
LONDON, Dec. \*10.—Arrived out 9th inst., Tarpelan, Sec Capt. Hines), Kerchalon, 10th, Bernord (steamship), eppe Bozzo, Van Dieman' at Queenstown, Guinare, Gui (Cant. Hines), Kerchalon, 19th, Bernord (steamship), Guisepsoppe Bozzo, Van Dieman; at Queenstown, Guinare, Guiseppina Accame.
PLYMOUTH, Dec. 10.—The Hamburg American Line steamship Wieland, Capt. Hebisch, from New-York Nov. 36, for 
liamburg, trived here to-day, 
QURENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The White Star Line steamship 
Adirathe, Capt. Perry, from New-York Dec. 2, arrived here at 
0:301 to hight.

#### Furniture. Centennial developments have dispelled a widespread fallacy

in regard to the character of American manufactures. The re cent grouping of chefs d'auvre from all quarters of the globe has shown that our home productions are unsurpassed. Conspicnous on the elaborately exemplified plane of mechanic arts are the multifarious forms of a great essential of indoor com-fort and clegance—cabinet-ware. The furniture of the period, constructed at our first-class establishments, comprises some of the finest varieties ever seen in the metropolis or any other art center. From time to time there is a style of beauty developed in cabinet-ware which is peculiarly at ractive. The famous" Eastlake" is an instance of this kind, and it can be seen in p rection at the manufactory of F. KRUTINA, in East Houston-st., Nos. 96 and 98. Living beauty is led by artistic instinct to surround itself on the carpeted levels of parior and boudoir with recherché objects, and thus enhance its glowing charms. Therefore it is not surprising that our fair connois-seurs, who are eager purchasers, should resort to REUTINA'S, whose various departments are filled with sets and pieces, each a graceful embodiment of an zesthetic design. The good of this provinent manufacturer, which have added comfort and elegance to hundreds of habitations, are notable for artistic patterns, sound materials, good workmanship, fine finish, and durability, while his retail rates are really manufacturer's

#### The Mercantile Agency. NEW INTERPREVATION OF KEY.

Parties whose names appear in THE MERCANTLE AGENCY Reference Book rated worth above \$20,000 are respectfully informed that a general reduction will take place in the itatings or Estimates of Capital by the operation of the NEW KEY, which will be adopted in the January Book, now in

Timely notice is thus given, that those who feel that they have not shared in the general shrinkage of values consequent upon the depression of the past three years may have oppor tunity to show cause why their ratings should not be reduced in common with all others. Statements from such parties will be most gially received, and if on investigation they are found to justify it, a rating in accordance with the facts will

be given.

A cicular explanatory of the New Key, and how it will affect the rating of the party applying, will be sent by the undersigned on application. Our representatives will be glad to call on any who may not find it convenient to visit our offices DUN, BAROW & CO., 333 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

FOULKE-BARTOW-On Thursday evening, December the 7th, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. William F. Mor-gan, B. D., mosisted by the Rev. Frederick Courtenay, Theo-dore Brion Foulke to ida Stewari, daughter of Theodosius Bartow, all of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

## DIED.

ADAMS-On Friday, Dec. 8, 1876, Angeline M., wife of J. E. Adams, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
the inneral from her late residence. No. 23s West Seventeenthett, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

PSLER\_On Saturday, 9th inst., in his 89th year, Henry
Esier, a soldier of the war of 1812 and for over 48 years in
employ of the Knickeroocker Fire Ins. Co.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 168 Gates-ave.,
Brookiyn, on Monday at 2 p. m.

FARRELLY-On Sunday, Dec. 10, Catherine Daisy, oldest daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Farrelly, age 3 years, 10 daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Faireny, age of an anonhia, and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 93 Jersey-ave, corner Mercer-st. Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited.

Sanddeniv in this city, on the 8th Inst., of dis-

GRISWOLD—Suddenly, in this city, on the 8th ins case of the heart, William L. Griswold, aged 62 yea The funeral services will be held at Saratoga Springer The Funeral services win on heat as calaxing spenings, St. I.

HEWITT-On Thursday night, Doc. 7, Marion L. daughter of
Agnes and the late Henry S. Hewitt. aged 19 years, 3
menths, and 26 days.

Belauryes and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral from her into residence, No. 149 East
Eighteenth-st., on Monday morning, Doc. 11, at 11 o'clock.

JEREMIAH—On Sunday morning. Mary Ann, wife of John
M. Jorensich.

M. Jeremiah. Puneral services from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, at 11 a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

MALLORY-Dec. 10, at the residence of his parents, 105
Columbia Hights, Brooklyn, "Charles Henry," only son of
Henry R, and Cora P, Mallory, aged 2 years and 11 months.
Puneral services at the house Monday, 11th, at 3 p. m.

MACKAY-At Newburgh, on Friday, Dec. 8, Stephen K.
Mackay, M. D., aged 50 years

Euneral services at Trinity Church, Saugerties, on Monday at
a quarter before 12. Trains leave Central Gepot at 7:15
a. m. McLACHLAN-On Friday, Dec. 8, William McLachlan, a native of Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire, Scotland, in the 77th

tive of Newton Stewart, Wigtonsmrs, scottains, in the free year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, John Patterson, 316 West Twentieth-st., un Monday, the 11th mst., at 1 o'clock.

MORGAN-In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, Edith Dodge, daughter of Theodore M. and Caroline D. Mor-gan, in the 7th year of her age.

# Special Notices.

Albert Smith, 516 Sixth-ave., one door below Thirty-first-st, New York, dealer in MEATS, POULFRY, GAME, VEG-ETABLES, FISH, OYSTERS, &c. "Good Beef a speciality." City and country orders receive prompt attention. Branches, 210 West Thirty-5fith st., 540 Ninth-ave. Nos. 48, 50, 52, and 54 Murray-st., New-York.

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PORCELAIN.
Parian Marble Statuettes and Busts.
MODERN AND ANTIQUE MAJOLICAS AND FAIENCES,

PALISSY AND SIMILAR WARRS, in various graceful, unique, and curious shapes, such as Vases, Jugs, Flower-holders, Flagons, Brackets, &c., exact reproductions of Antique Models. These novel and very artistic articles are particularly appropriate as presents for ornament-ing dining-room, parlor, or half.

Many articles originally intended for the Philadelphia Exhibition were sent by the European manufacturers to us, and are now in our store on view and for sale. NOS, 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

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The New-York Association for Improving the CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its Thirty-third Annual Report and Directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59, Bible House, Eighth-at. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive sub-

scriptions viz.:
HOWARD POTTER, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 Fifth ave.
ED. S. JAPFRAY, Vice-President, No. 615 Fifth ave.
ERASTUS E. BENEDICT, Vice-Presi, No. 10 West leth-st.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Vice-President, No. 99

Fifth-ave.

MENRY E. PELLEW, Vice-President, No. 18 West 33d-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-8t.
JOHN BOWNE, Cor. Secretary and General Agent, No. 59 GEO. W. ABBE, Rec. Secretary and General Agent, No. 8

GEO. W. ABBE, Rec. Secretary and General Agent, No. of Pinest.

ELECTED MANAGERS—Stowart Brown, No. 59 Wallset,
John Jacob Astor, No. 338 Fifth-ave: Rutherford Supviseant,
No. 246 East 10th-at; Robert Gentlen, No. 246 East 10th-at; Robert Gentlen, No. 246 East 10th-at; Robert Gentlen, No. 240 East 10th-at;
Ochal Right of Ward, Geo. W. Abbe, A. S. Binest, Fourth, Chos,
and Third Waris, Geo. W. Abbe, D. S. Binest, Fourth, Chos,
Chamberlain, Castle Garden; Brit, Br. J. B. Van Kleeck, No.
Chamberlain, Castle Garden; Brit, Br. J. B. Van Kleeck, No.
(160 Franklin at; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-at; Sev.
onth, Dr. Morris J. Franklin, No. 173 Cherry-at, Eighth, Geo.
W. Creighton, No. 230 W. Houston-at; Ninh, A. W. Morgan,
No. 155 W. 11th-at; Tenth, Thor, Paskett, No. 348 Grand-staEleventh, Dr. H. E. Crampton, No. 221 24-ave, Twolfth, Jas.
Manchoster, No. 315 E. 120th st., Thriteenth, Isaac Knapp,
No. 155 Chinton-at. Fourteenth, H. P. West, No. 183 Grand-staFifteenth, Dr. Edwin West, No. 42 W. Washinkton-pince; Fix-No. 1-5 Clinton-st. Fourteenth, H. P. West, No. 1-8 Grand.
No. 1-5 Clinton-st. Fourteenth, H. P. West, No. 1-8 Clinton-st. Fourteenth, Jas. Spence, No. 1-29 Sthave, Seventeenth, Roberth Boyt, No. 77 St. Mark's place: Eighteenth, A. W. Sylez, No. 50 E. 21stat. Nineteenth, A. B. Ogden, No. 409 E. 35dest, Twentieth, Wm. Jones, No. 507 9th ave, Twenty-strat. A. E. Warburton, No. 45 E. 41st-st.; Twenty-second, Dank-leys, Son, No. 454 Broadway.